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University of California
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Agricultural Experiment Station
Berkeley, California

COST OF PRODUCING QUEEN AND PACKAGE BEES IN CALIFORNIA

by
R. L. Adams and Frank E. Todd

December, 1933

Contribution from the
Giannini Foundation, University of California
and the United States Pacific States Bee Culture Laboratory

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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COST OF PRODUCING QUEEN AND PACKAGE BEES IN CALIFORNIA

R. L. Adams¹ and Frank E. Todd²

Contribution from the Giannini Foundation, University of California
and the United States Pacific States Bee Culture Laboratory
(Not for Publication)

Introduction.-- The Pacific States Bee Culture Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, with the cooperation of the College of Agriculture of the University, undertook, at the request of the Bee Breeders Association of California, a study of the cost of producing queen and package bees in California. The field work, following preparation of forms, was conducted during the month of October, 1933. Following record-taking, the various data were compiled into a composite cost table, indicating the costs, as built up from bee producers' statements. The result of this study comprises the presentation set forth in this text.

Number of Records.-- Usable records were collected from 22 producers of queen bees, this number including all but 4 of the total number of producers of queen bees operating during the 1933 season in California.

Records were likewise collected from 18 producers of package bees, this number of records representing about 90% of the total number of California producers of package bees operating during the 1933 season.

Method of Collecting Data.-- Following the formulating of a blank designed to give all required data, a visit was made to the various producers of queens and package bees, and full data collected by the question and answer method, the information being then duly recorded on the blanks provided for the purpose. Practically no producers were found to be keeping ^{detailed} records so that reliance upon estimates, based on their careful consideration of conditions, constitutes the basis for the various data presented and the deductions resulting therefrom.

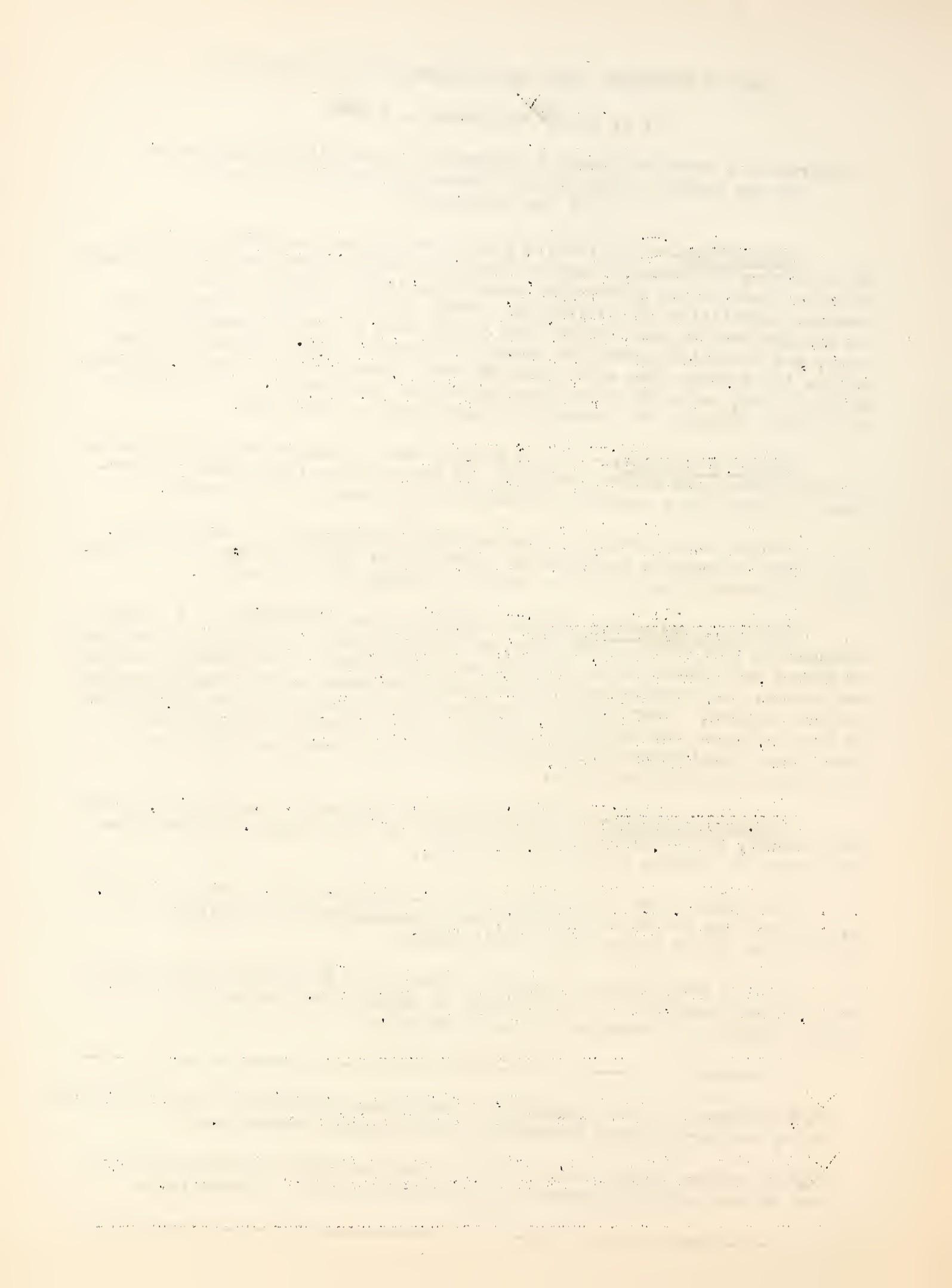
Division of Labor.-- Messrs. Frank E. Todd and E. L. Sechrist, working jointly, collected all but three of the various records. These three were taken by Messrs. Todd and R. L. Adams.

The blank forms were drawn up by Mr. Frank E. Todd, reviewed by Mr. R. L. Adams and Mr. E. L. Sechrist, and mimeographed by the College of Agriculture of the University of California.

Office compilation of data was done by the Statistical Department of the Giannini Foundation of the College of Agriculture, University of California, under the direction of Miss Laura Toll.

¹ Professor of Farm Management, Agricultural Economist in the Experiment Station, and Agricultural Economist on the Giannini Foundation.

² Associate Apiculturist, Pacific Coast Bee Culture Field Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Entomology.



The final report was prepared by Frank E. Todd and R. L. Adams.

Basis of Calculating Costs.-- The basis of calculating costs of producing queens and package bees consisted of determinations of the following:

Production and Utilization:

Number produced during 1933 season, including purchases for resale.

Number (a) held for personal use, (b) sold or held for sale, and (c) number discarded.

Cost Items:

Interest on and depreciation of equipment.

Supplies (sugar, honey, cell cups, queen cages, purchased queens, bee cages, lath, lumber, wire, purchased package bees, postage, telegrams, stationery, advertising, etc.)

Current expenses (location rents, taxes, insurance, telephone, rent for bees, electric current, etc.)

Use of trucks and automobiles.

Labor -- operator's and hired

Average Cost:

Sum of cost items divided by number of queens or package bees produced.

Cost of Producing Queen Bees (California).-- The briefed findings arising from this study indicated the following basic facts and resulted in a composite cost as given in the tabular presentation below:

Output, 1933 season:

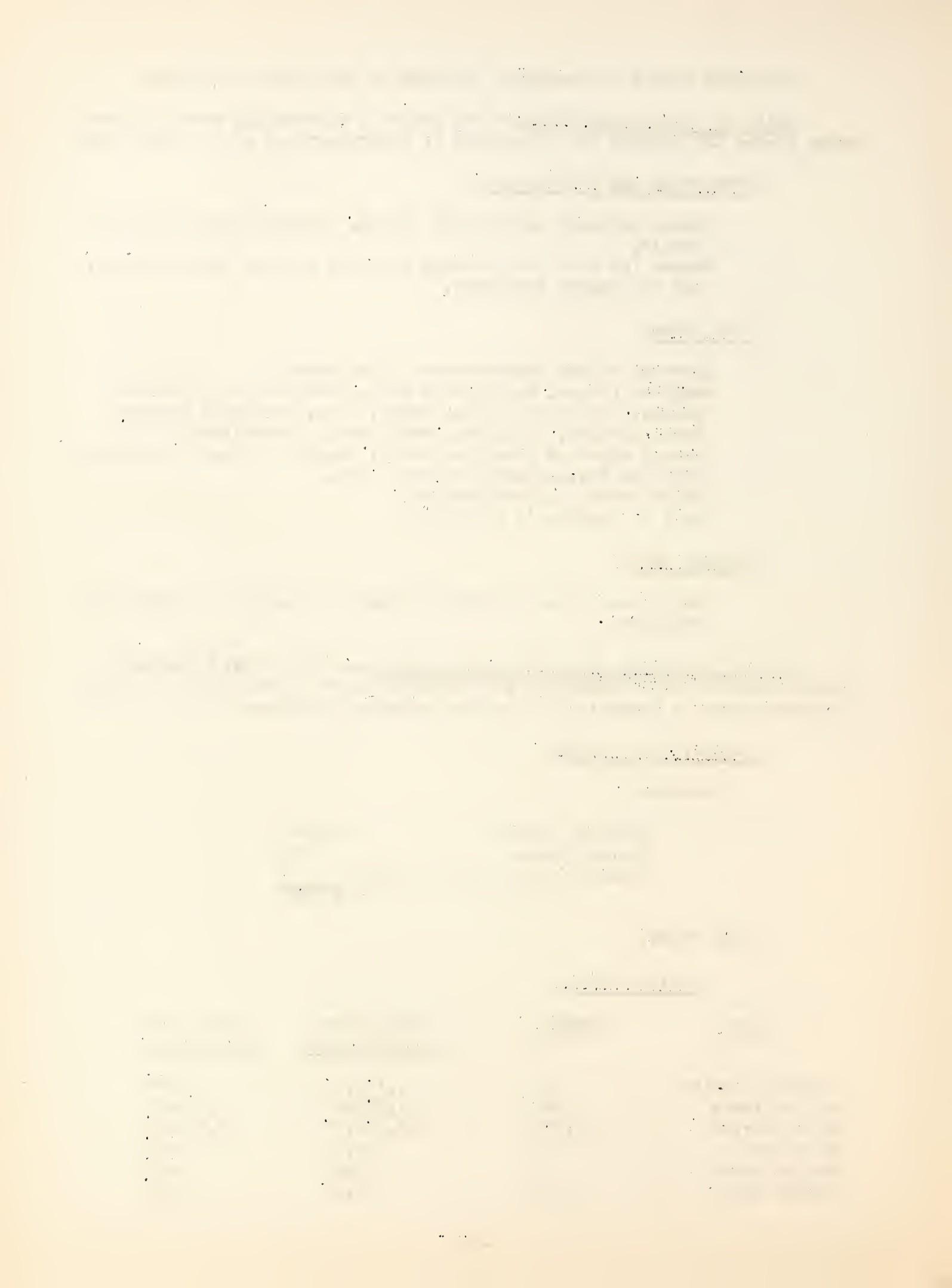
Produced:

Untested queens	63,882
Tested queens	142
Freeders (when sold as such)	8
	<u>64,032</u>

COST ITEMS:

Capital Items:

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value based on first cost</u>	<u>Charge for depreciation</u>
Breeder colonies	116	\$ 1,191.00	\$ 201.84
Cell builders	400	3,708.00	1,320.00
Mating nuclei	22,760	53,486.00	4,438.20
Bar frames	200	35.00	5.75
Impulse cages	4	10.00	1.67
Nursing cage	400	20.00	1.43



Capital Items (cont'd.)

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value based on first cost</u>	<u>Charge for depreciation</u>
Baby nuclei	400	\$ 150.00	\$ 75.00
Excluders	594	289.40	18.09
Cell protector	50	2.50	0.12
Starters	42	192.00	192.00
Feeders	1,033	238.58	21.69
Press	1	2.50	0.12
Incubators	2	250.00	16.67
Cage holder	10	2.50	0.21
Introducing cages	1,110	276.00	30.00
Heating equipment	7	100.50	8.38
Houses, special	4	91.50	11.44
Transfer instruments	27	15.50	1.94
Cell cup apparatus	--	91.50	--

Total investment (capital items) \$60,393.98

Interest on average capital items
at 6% 1,811.82

Charge to cover depreciation 6,689.55

(Assumed that labor charge covers whatever repairs
to equipment are required.)

Supplies:

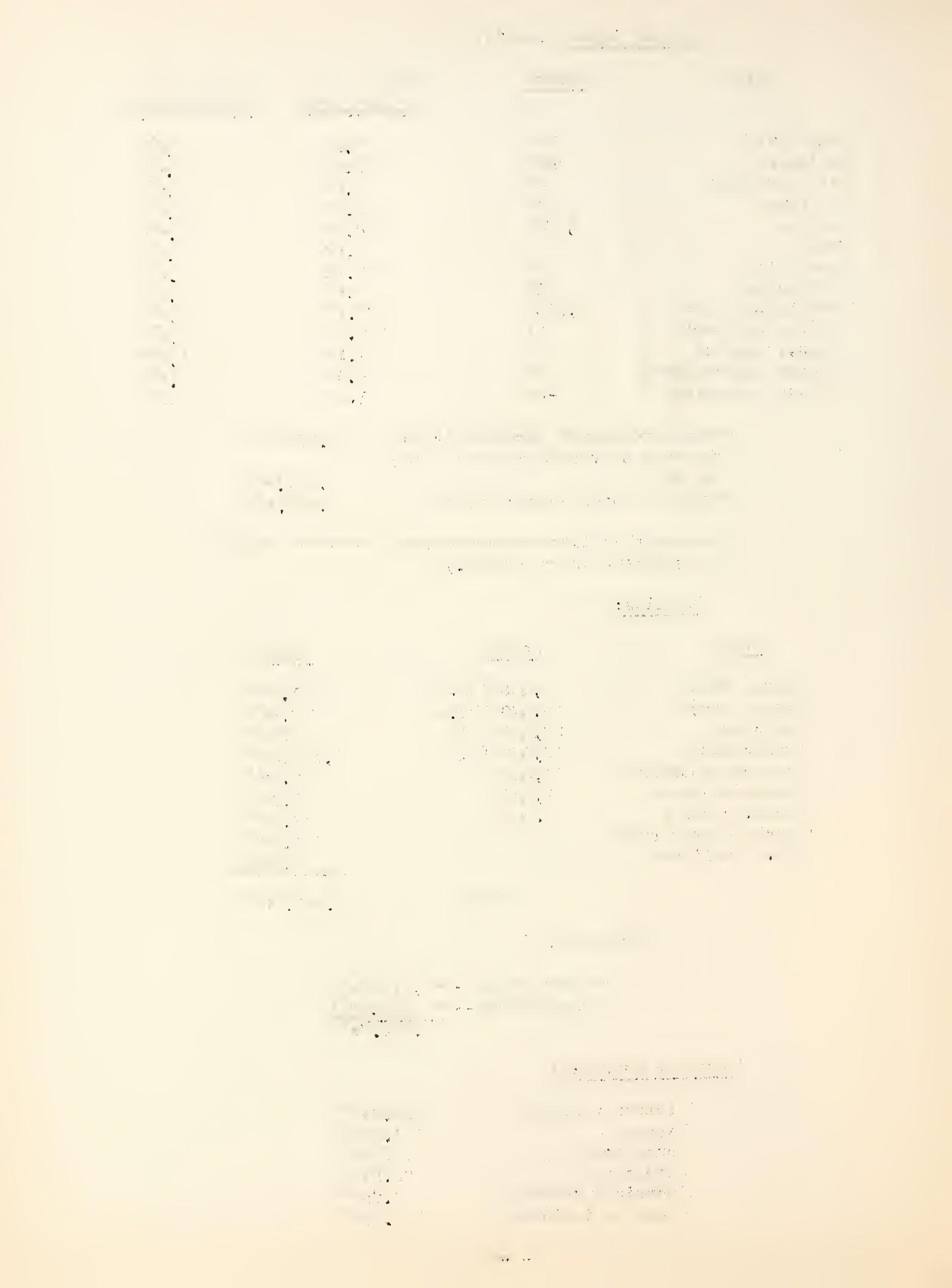
<u>Kind</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Value</u>
Sugar (feed)	4,185 lbs.	\$201.40
Honey (feed)	29,570 lbs.	797.60
Cell cups	86,300 (#)	135.40
Queen cages	46,558 (#)	1,117.39
Postage on queens	44,540	472.12
Powdered sugar	2,288	155.00
Labels, cages	7,000	17.50
Invert sugar syrup		134.86
Misc. supplies		75.00
Total		\$3,105.77

Chargeable:

to production --	\$1,209.40
to marketing --	1,896.37
	<u>\$3,105.77</u>

Current Expenses:

Location rents	\$292.30
Taxes	199.00
Insurance	70.00
Telephone	78.50
Electric current	6.75
Rent of buildings	145.00



Current Expenses (cont'd.)

Miscellaneous	\$215.63
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Total	\$1,007.18
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Use of trucks and automobiles:

	<u>Trucks</u>	<u>Automobiles</u>
Number reported	23	11
Mileage chargeable to queens	43,025	22,460 miles
Weighted average cost per mile	5.6¢	7.7¢
Amount chargeable	\$ 2,404	1,806*

* Included \$82 rentals paid.

Labor:

	<u>Operator's</u>	<u>Family other than operator</u>	<u>Hired</u>
Total hours	17,570	4,877	8,172
Rate per hour (weighted average)	44.6¢	28.8¢	26.9¢
Total charge	\$7,939.45	\$1,421.50	\$2,196.12

TOTAL CHARGE FOR LABOR \$11,557.07

Joint Costs:

(Note: The following items are costs jointly assignable to both queens and package bees, the total being finally assigned equally to each group.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Postage and telegrams	\$478.00
Stationery	28.00
Advertising	1,252.00
Miscellaneous	35.00
Total	\$1,793.00
Amount assigned to queens	896.50

Cost of Producing Package Bees (California):-- Basic facts and the composite cost of producing package bees are tabulated below:

Output (1933 season) based on sales:

Produced	
Total pounds of bees	53,749 pounds
Purchased (for resale)	<u>2,280</u> pounds
TOTAL (produced and purchased for resale)	56,029 pounds

COST ITEMS:

Colony Expense:

Equipment Charge: This charge was determined as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Charge for depreciation</u>
2-story, 10-frame hives, complete	12,980	\$67,496	\$5,841.00
Bees, queens, and brood	12,980	59,318	4,633.80

Chargeable 73% to honey production and 27% to package bees, thus:

Charge for use of equipment and bees (capital \$31,940) @ 6% on <u>average</u> investment: Interest	958.20
Charge to cover depreciation of equipment	1,577.07
Charge to cover depreciation of bees and queens	1,251.13

Supplies: 215,000 pounds of honey @ 3¢: \$6,450.00

Labor: 5,192 hours @ 53.9¢, total \$2,855.60, of which 27%
is chargeable to packaged bees: \$771.01

Collecting and Marketing Packaged Bees:

Capital invested in marketing items:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Charge to cover depreciation</u>
Sealing machine	4	\$ 66.00	\$ 7.10
Package bee cages (return)	2,200	361.00	180.50
Screen house	1	5.00	0.83
Scales	21	297.00	19.80
Funnels	30	57.55	5.23
Miscellaneous	18	44.00	7.86
Totals		\$830.55	\$221.32

Interest on average capital @ 6% on \$830.55: \$ 24.95
Depreciation of capital items: \$221.32

Supplies for Packaged Bees (21,491 packages):

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Value</u>
Sugar	18,880 pounds	\$ 786.95
Cages (complete)	21,491 numbers	2,471.47
Lath		186.00
Baling wire		28.00
Miscellaneous		21.05
Total		\$3,493.47

Package bees purchased for resale:

2,280 pounds	\$ 479.75
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Queens (at cost of production;
as shown above) --
complete with cages
but less postage:
21,807 number @ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ \$10,140.25

Current Expenses:

Location rents (allocated to package bees)	\$ 294.30
Taxes	276.00
Insurance	93.00
Telephone	26.50
Electric current	33.75
Rent of buildings	55.00
Miscellaneous	225.63
Total	\$1,004.18

Charge for Trucks and Automobiles:

	<u>Trucks</u>	<u>Automobiles</u>
Number reported	19	4
Mileage chargeable to package bees	44,841 miles	6,775 miles
Weighted average cost per mile	8¢	5.5¢
Amount chargeable	\$3,581.00	\$354 *

* Includes \$12 paid in rents.

Labor:

	<u>Operator's</u>	<u>Family other than operator</u>	<u>Hired</u>
Total hours	4,712	1,302	11,636
Rate per hour (weighted average)	53.9¢	30.8¢	26.4¢
Total charge	\$2,534.90	\$ 400.00	\$3,064.57

TOTAL CHARGE FOR LABOR \$5,999.47

Joint Costs:

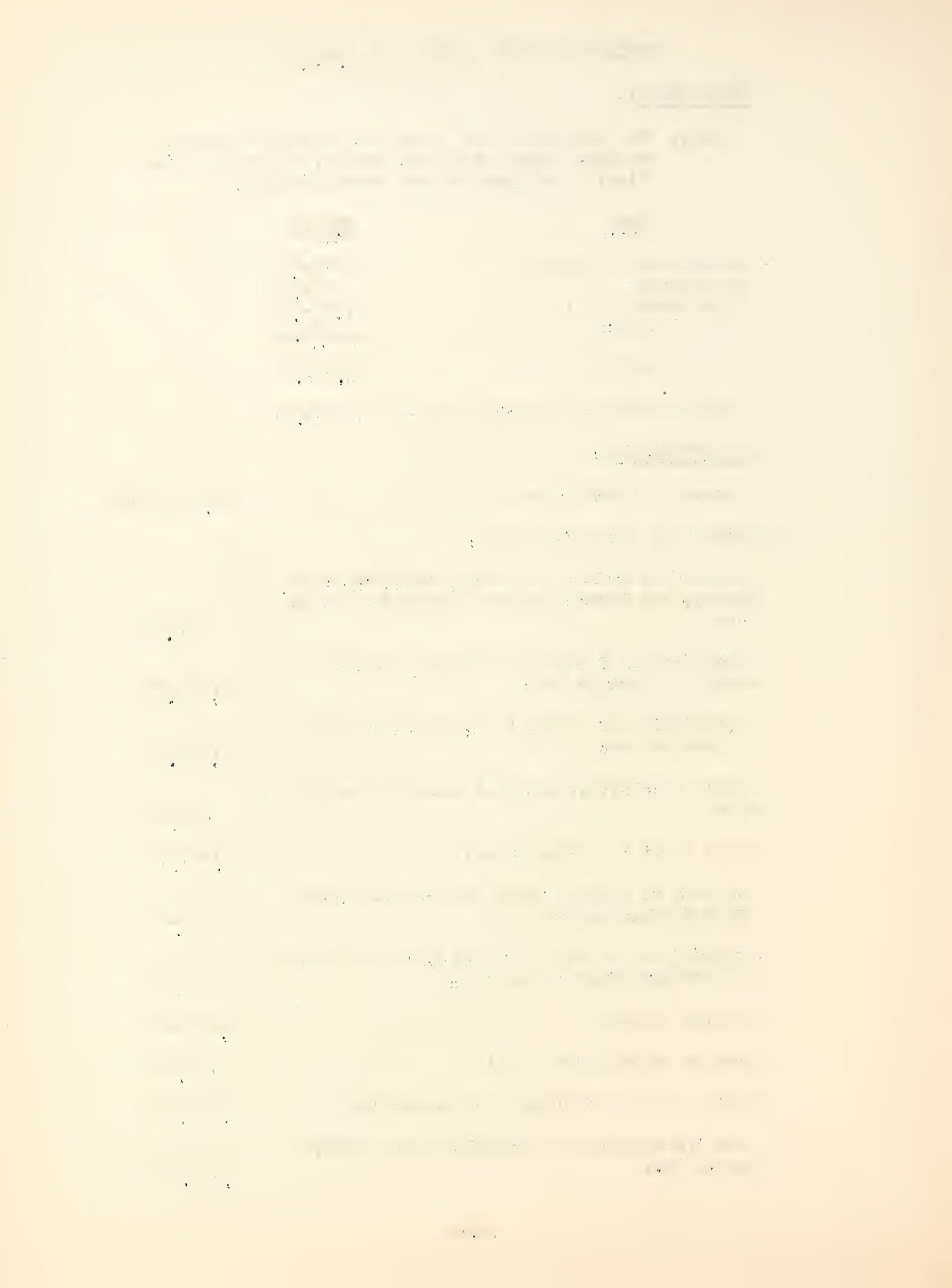
(Note: The following cost items are jointly assignable to both package bees and queens, the total being finally assigned to each group equally.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Postage and telegrams	\$478.00
Stationery	28.00
Advertising	1,252.00
Miscellaneous	<u>35.00</u>
Total	\$1,793.00

Amount assigned to package bees: \$ 896.50

Recapitulation:

Total pounds of package bees	56,029 pounds
<u>Production and marketing costs:</u>	
Interest on colony equipment, including bees, queens, and brood; prorated amount to package bees	\$ 958.20
Depreciation of colony equipment, prorated amount to package bees	1,577.07
Depreciation of colony bees; prorated amount to package bees	1,251.12
Labor on colonies; prorated amount to package bees	771.01
Honey (used to produce bees)	6,450.00
Interest on capital items used in collecting and marketing package bees	24.95
Depreciation of capital items used in collecting and marketing package bees	221.32
Current expenses	1,004.18
Purchase of bees for resale	479.75
Charge for use of trucks and automobiles	3,935.00
Labor in shaking and packaging bees, making cages, etc.	5,999.47



Production and marketing costs (cont'd.)

Share of joint costs	<u>896.50</u>
Total cost (not including queens or packages)	\$23,568.57
Cost per pound (not including queens or packages)	42.1¢
Cost of packages (other than labor -- included above) \$3,493.47 or 16.2¢ each.	
Cost of queens: \$10,140.25 or 46½¢ per package	

Total Costs per Package:

2-pound package; no queen	\$1.00
2-pound package with queen	1.47
3-pound package; no queen	1.43
3-pound package with queen	1.90

Actual Sales Reported:

	Number	Pounds Bees
2-pound packages	8,445	16,890
3-pound packages	12,782	38,346
Miscellaneous sizes	--	793
Total		56,029

Comments.-- The cost of producing queens and package bees, as set forth above, represents average costs. Later, when time permits, the authors plan a more detailed study of the various records, to determine the range in costs by individual producers, together with analyses designed to show variations in cost items, and possibly suggestions that can be utilized by beekeepers in the conduct of their business. In the meantime, however, one should bear in mind that an average cost does not necessarily set the price that producers should receive if they are to continue in business for the reason that the demands for queens and package bees may be such that if a price were set merely at the average, producers operating at costs above the average might be forced out of business with a corresponding reduction of available queens and package bees. It is the authors' opinion that a price to maintain production to the required maximum must be set above the average but at what figure only an intensive study of the individual records will determine. Only such a study will give the "bulk line cost" necessary to bring forth the required numbers of queens and package bees. If time permitted, this information would have been submitted as it has a very evident and definite bearing upon the whole problem of what prices should be set in order to insure sufficient supplies to take care of all market demands.

The costs presented above do not provide for interest other than on equipment; thus interest (to cover use of capital in addition to equipment) and any sum to represent profits are to be added in a final determination of a selling price.

Appendix A

METHODS OF PRODUCTION

1. Queen production season _____, 1933 to _____, 1933. Normal _____
 2. Average dates: first queen _____; first orders _____
last queens _____; last orders _____
 3. Date bees were returned to honey production _____ How much crop loss _____
 4. Breeding stock: number _____; origin _____.
 5. How do you care for breeding colony _____

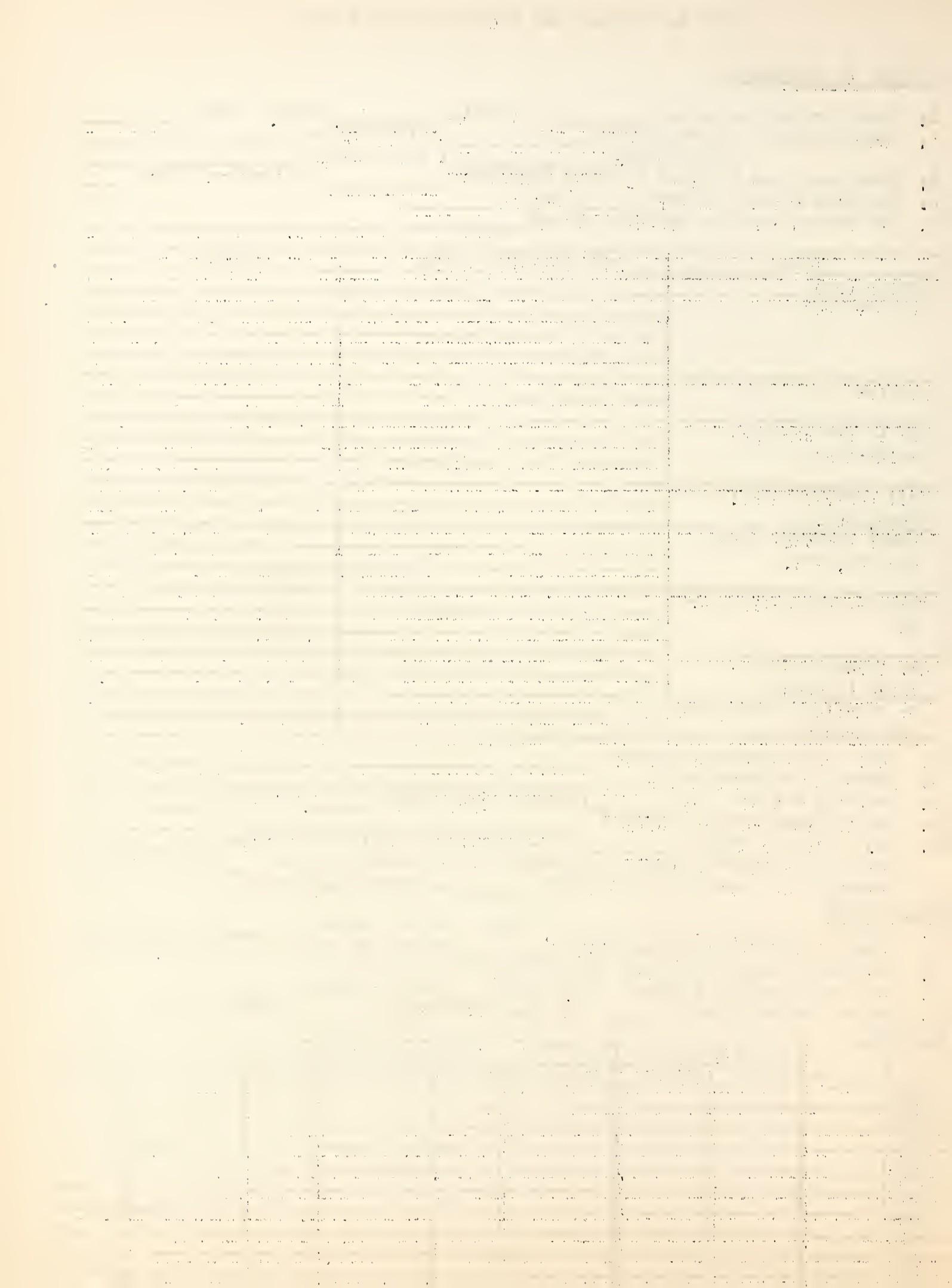
Item	Cell building colony	Nuclei
Number used		
How prepared		
How fed		
How is bee strength maintained		
Cell removed in no. days, etc.		
Queens removed; when and how, etc.		
When are new cells added		
No. inspections per batch (reason)		
No. handlings each queen and purpose		

7. Cell cup preparation method _____
8. Method of starting cells _____
9. Grafting method: Dry _____; Royal jelly; pure _____, diluted _____
10. How is drone supply provided _____
11. No. cells per batch _____; No. queens per nuclei per season
Percentage cells completed ____%; acceptance in nuclei: Queens ____%; ripe cells ____%
Percentage of good queens per batch ____%. Normal percentage ____%

PACKAGE BEES

1. Season _____, 1933 to _____, 1933. Normal season _____
 2. Number colonies supplying pkgs. _____. Do you buy bees _____. Ave.lbs.per col _____
 3. Percentage honey crop lost by sale pkg. bees _____. %.
 4. How long have you shipped: Pkg. bees ____ yrs. Queens ____ yrs.
 5. Do you exclude drones? How much overweight? Extra queens _____

SHIPMENTS



PRODUCTION RECORD 1933

Item	Produced	Number purchased	Total	No. sold	Ave. unit price	Gross receipts
Untested queens						
Tested queens						
Breeders						
Used at home						
Held for sale						
Unsold - discarded						
Package bees, 2 lbs.						
2 lbs. with queen						
Package bees 3 lbs.						
3 lbs. with queen						
Orchard packages						
Other sizes						

No. queen replaced on buyers demand, 1933 . Expense .

Bad collections. Queens: No. ; Amount

Number package bee claims, 1933 ; Replaced pkgs. Expense

Bad collections: pkg. bees, No. _____ Amount _____ Express refunds _____

Is above usual situation? Claims _____, queens sold _____ Pkg. bees sold _____

INVENTORY OF SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

1. Total no. colonies operated _____; No. used in queen prod. _____; Pkg. bee prod. _____.

Item	No.	Unit price	Total value	Age	Remain-ing life	
Breeder colonies						
Full colonies						
Cell builders						
Mating nuclei						
Excluders						
Feeders						
Incubators						
Cell cup apparatus						
Introducing cages						
Heating equipment						
Transferring inst.	.					
Cell protectors						
Houses (special)						
Breeder queens						
Funnels						
Pkg. bee cages (returnable)						

the first time in the history of the world, the whole of the human race has been gathered together in one place, and that is the city of Rome.

Now, if you will look at the map of Italy, you will see that Rome is situated in the middle of the country, and that it is surrounded by mountains on all sides. This makes it a very difficult place to attack, because any army that comes from the north or the south must pass through these mountains, and they will be easily stopped by the Romans.

But, even though Rome is well protected, it is still a dangerous place to live in. There are many people who want to harm the Romans, and there are also many people who want to help them. So, it is important for the Romans to be careful and to be prepared for anything that might happen.

One of the most important things that the Romans do is to build roads. They have built many roads that connect different parts of their empire, and these roads make it easier for them to move their armies and to transport goods. They also use these roads to send messages between different parts of their empire.

In addition to building roads, the Romans also build temples and other public buildings. These buildings are usually made of stone and are very large and impressive. They are used for religious purposes, but they are also used for other purposes, such as for government offices and for markets.

The Romans are also known for their engineering skills. They have built many dams and aqueducts, which are used to supply water to cities and towns. They have also built many bridges, which are used to cross rivers and other bodies of water.

Finally, the Romans are known for their military strength. They have a large and well-trained army, and they are able to defend their empire against any enemy. They have also won many battles, and they have expanded their empire through conquest and diplomacy.

LABOR RECORD

Item	Month	Crew	Operator and family					Hired help				
			Days	Hrs.	Total	Rate	Amt.	Days	Hrs.	Total	Rate	Amt.
Prep. queen cells	.											
Prep. nuclei												
Caring for colonies												
Prep. cells												
Transfer. larvac												
Introducing cells												
Caging queens												
Preparing feed												
Feeding												
Preparing candy												
QUEENS												
Mailing queens												
Office work												
Inspections												
Shaking bees and shipping												
Preparing cages												
Preparing feeders												
Preparing syrup												
PACKAGE BEES												
Time of operator against queens												
Time of family against queens												
Time of hired help against queens												

Time of operator against queens _____ days; Package bees _____ days

Time of family against queens _____ days; Package bees _____ days

Time of hired help against queens _____ days; Package bees _____ days

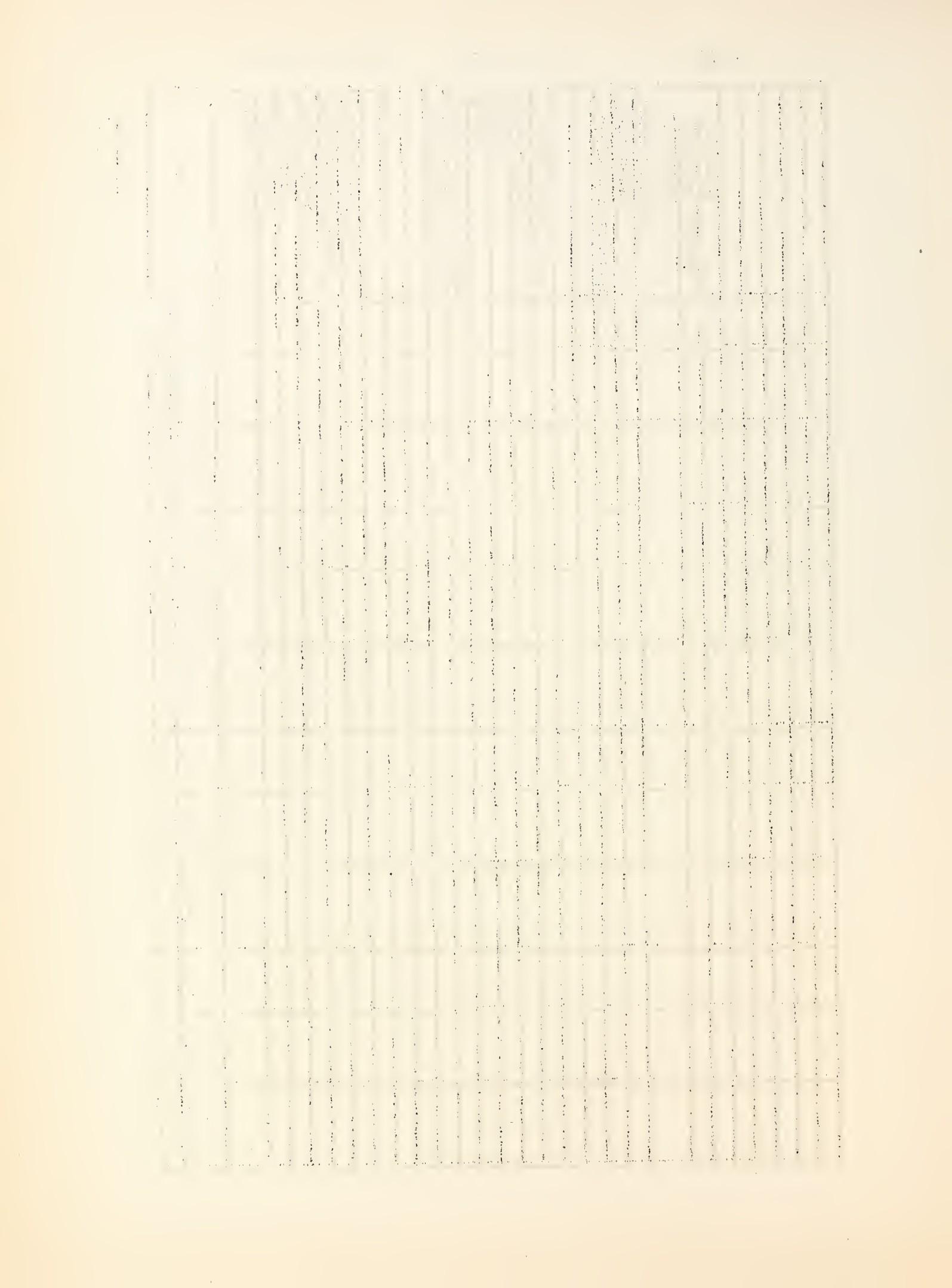
Normal wage: Operator _____ ; Family _____ ; Hired help _____ .

SUPPLIES

JOINT

PACKAGE BEES

QUEEN PRODUCTION



CURRENT EXPENSES

TRUCK AND AUTO EXPENSE

	Truck	Auto
Make		
Size		
Mileage traveled, 1933		
" % to bees		
" % to queen		
" % to package bees		
Average miles per year		

MILEAGE

Appendix B. Past Prices Received from Sale of Queens

	<u>Singles</u>	<u>Lot sales</u>
1933	35¢ - 65¢	28¢ - 65¢
1932	60 - 85	32 - 75
1931	60 - \$1.00	40 - 75
1930	60 - 1.25	50 - \$1.00
1929	75 - 1.25	50 - 1.00
1928	75 - 1.25	50 - 1.00
1927	75 - 1.25	60 - 1.00
1926	75 - 1.25	90 - 1.00
1925	75 - 1.25	90 - 1.00

Appendix C. Past Prices Received from Sale of Package Bees (with queen)

	<u>2-lb. pkg.</u>	<u>3-lb. pkg.</u>
1933	\$1.20 - 1.80	\$1.60 - 2.50
1932	1.20 - 1.85	1.60 - 3.30
1931	1.20 - 2.50	1.60 - 3.90
1930	1.20 - 3.00	1.60 - 3.50
1929	2.25 - 2.50	2.50 - 3.50
1928	2.25 - 2.60	3.00 - 3.25

The total shipments of California queens and package bees, 1933, were as follows:

	<u>Queens</u> <u>number</u>	<u>Package bees</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>packages</u>
Commercial sales	49,316	67,029	25,890
Shipments to enterprises located in other states by California branch of same	2,890	8,675	3,470
	52,206	75,704	29,360

